



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

- Rinodina Ascociscana* Tuck.  
*sophodes* (Ach.) Mass.  
*alboatra* (Hoffm.)  
*constans* (Nyl.) Tuck.
- Pertusaria velata* (Turn.) Nyl.  
*pertusa* (L.) Ach.  
*leioplaca* (Ach.) Schær.  
*pustulata* (Ach.) Nyl.
- Conotrema urceolatum* (Ach.) Tuck.
- Gyalecta pineti* (Schräd.) Tuck.  
 2 *tricialis*, n. sp.
- Cladonia turgida* (Ehrh.) Hoffm.  
*pyridata* (L.) Fr.  
*fimbriata* (L.) Fr.  
*gracilis* (L.) Fr.  
*squamosa*, Hoffm.  
*furcata* (Huds.) Fr.  
*mitrula* Tuck.  
*rangiferina* (L.) Hoffm.  
*macilenta* Hoffm.  
*cristatella* Tuck.
- Biatora coarctata* (Hoffm.) Fr.  
 ? *flexuosa* Fr.  
 3 *russula* (Ach.) Mont.  
*sanguineo-atra* (Fr.) Tuck.  
*exigua* (Chaub.) Fr.  
*uliginosa* (Schräd.) Fr.  
*peliaspis* Tuck., ined.  
 4 *rudis*, n. sp.  
 5 *atropurpurea* (Mass.) Tuck.  
 6 *rubella* (Ehrh.) Rabenh.  
*chlorantha* Tuck.  
*cyphalea* Tuck.  
*geophana* Nyl.  
*fossarum* (Duf.) Mont.  
*resinæ* Fr.
- Lecidea myriocarpoides* Nyl.
- Buellia parasema* (Ach.) Kbr.  
*myriocarpa* (DC.) Mudd.
- Opegrapha varia* (Pers.) Fr.
- Graphis scripta* (L.) Ach.  
*dendritica* Ach.
- Arthonia pyrrohula* Nyl.  
*lecidella* Nyl.  
*pateilulata* Nyl.  
 7 ? *dispersa* Nyl.  
*astroidea* (Ach.) Nyl.  
*punctiformis*, Ach.  
*spectabilis* Flot.  
*laidiosa* Nyl.
- Mycoporum pycnocarpum* Nyl.
- Calicium roscidum* (Flk.) Nyl. var. *trabinellum* Nyl., and var. *drosodes* Tuck. ined.  
*subtile* Fr.  
*trachelinum* Ach.
- Endocarpum arboreum* Schwein.  
*pusillum* Hedw.
- 8 *Thelocarpon* [*Segestria*] *Laureri* Flot.
- Sagedia lactea* Kbr.
- Verrucaria epigæa*, Pers., Ach.  
*nitescens* Pers.  
*rupestris* Schräd.
- Pyrenula thelena* (Ach.) Tuck.  
*punctiformis* (Ach.) Næg.  
*gemmata* (Ach.) Næg.  
*leucoplaca* (Wallr.) Kbr.  
*glabrata* Ach.  
*nitida* Ach.  
*lactea* (Mass.) Tuck.

NOTE.—1. A curious Collemaceous plant was sent me by Mr. Wolf, which seems to be new. It occurs on the earth and when dry looks like a thin, black crust, much resembling the nostoc which occurs in similar situations. When wet it becomes brown and swells like a *Collema*, and has the internal structure of the Genus. Several specimens were sent me, but only one small one was fertile. It has small, lacanorine apothecia. The spores are simple, ovoid, about 14 thousandths of a millimetre in length. It is much to be desired that more fertile specimens should be obtained, and submitted to some competent botanist to determine. It may be near *C. myriococcum* Ach.

2. This is a new species, which has only occurred before, in very small quantity, in New Bedford, Mass. It occurs on the earth, and is the smallest known *Gyalecta* and hardly to be detected except when the earth is moist. Additional specimens would be very acceptable. Mr. Wolf seems to have found it but once in small quantity.

3. A single specimen of this species occurred on honey locust. It is a Southern lichen, but has been found in Massachusetts.

4. A new species, which was first found in New Bedford, Mass. It has very numerous, black apothecia, and large spores. Mr. Wolf states that it is abundant.

5. The plant occurred on rails and is obscure and doubtful, but it has the spores of the species.

6. Various forms of this polymorphous species were sent. Most of them were blackened conditions on rails. Var. *inundata* occurred on rocks.

Several specimens of *Biatora* on rails remain uncertain.

7. The specimen did not furnish spores, but has the external appearance of this species, which has occurred in Massachusetts.

8. On rails. The first discovery of this pretty lichen in America is due to Mr. Wolf. It may also occur on the earth.—H. WILLEY.

*CALOCHORTUS KENNEDYI*, n. sp.—Stem 6–18 inches high, simple, with 3 to 4 linear leaves, the lowest much longer (6 to 8 inches) than the others; umbel 2 to 4 flowered; peduncles 2 to 6 lines long; outer segments of the perianth ovate, cuspidate or acuminate, on the outside pale green with white-scarious margins, on the inside scarlet-red, 9 to 10 lines long; inner segments broadly cuneate, bright scarlet-red, except a purple spot just above the base bearded with a few scattered hairs, 1 to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches long; anthers lance-oblong, 3 to 4 lines long, purple; filaments triangular, about 1 line in length; capsule lanceolate, tapering upward,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 inches long.

The brilliant scarlet color of the perianth suggests the iodide of mercury.

Collected in Kern County, California, in the spring of 1876, by Mr. William L. Kennedy, and named in his honor at the request of Dr. J. T. Rothrock.—THOS. C. PORTER, *Easton, Pa.*

CHANGES IN BOTANICAL NOMENCLATURE.—Since the publication of the last edition of Dr. Gray's Manual of the Botany of the Northern United States, changes in the names of a number of plants contained therein have been made, and, thinking it may be of service to the many botanists who use that excellent work, I send you a list of such as have fallen under my observation.

*Viola pubescens*, Ait., var. *scabriuscula*, T. & G. = *V. glabella*, Nutt.—Brewer & Watson, in Bot. Calif., 1. p. 57.

*Spiræa opulifolia*, L. = *Neillia opulifolia*, Benth. & Hook., Gen., 1. p. 612.

*Ribes hirtellum*, Mx. = *R. oxycanthoides*, L.—Brewer & Watson, in Bot. Calif., 1. p. 206.

*Oenothera sinuata*, L., var. *humifusa*, T. & G. = *O. humifusa*, Nutt.—Watson, in Proc. Am. Acad., 8. p. 580.

*Antennaria margaritacea*, R. Br. = *Anaphalis margaritacea*, Benth. & Hook., Gen. 2. p. 303

*Cirsium lanceolatum*, Scop. = *Cnicus lanceolatus*, Hoffm.—Gray, in Proc. Am. Acad. 10. p. 39.

*Cirsium arcense*, Scop. = *Cnicus arcensis*, Hoffm.—Gray, l. c., p. 39.

*Cirsium pumilum*, Spreng. = *Cnicus pumilus*, Torr.—Gray, l. c., p. 40.

*Cirsium horridulum*, Mx. = *Cnicus horridulus*, Ph.—Gray, l. c., p. 40.

*Cirsium muticum*, Mx. = *Cnicus muticus*, Ph.—Gray, l. c., p. 41.

*Cirsium Virginianum*, Mx. = *Cnicus Virginianus*, Ph.—Gray, l. c., p. 41.

*Cirsium altissimum*, Spreng. = *Cnicus altissimus*, Willd.—Gray, l. c., p. 42.

*Cirsium discolor*, Spreng. = *Cnicus discolor*, Muhl.—Gray, l. c., p. 42.

*Cirsium Pitcheri*, T. & G. = *Cnicus Pitcheri*, Torr.—Gray, l. c., p. 42.

*Mulgedium pulchellum*, Nutt. = *Lactuca pulchella*, DC.—Bot. Calif., 1. p. 442.

As Dr. Gray has followed Bentham & Hooker in merging the genus *Mulgedium* into *Lactuca*, our other species may be named thus:

*Mulgedium Floridanum*, DC. = *Lactuca Floridana*, Gærtn.

*Mulgedium acuminatum*, DC. = *Lactuca villosa*, Jacq.

*Mulgedium leucophæum*, DC. = *Lactuca foliosa* (*L. leucophæa*, Gray, Bot. Calif., l. c., not of Sibthorp, DC. Prod., 7. p. 136.).

*Lycopus Europæus*, L., var., *sessilifolius*, Gray = *L. sessilifolius*, Gray.—Proc. Am. Acad., 8. p. 285.

*Lycopus Europæus*, L., var. *integrifolius*, Gray = *L. rubellus*, Mœnch.—Gray, l. c., p. 286.

*Lycopus Europæus*, L., var. *sinuatus*, Gray = *L. sinuatus*, Ell.—Gray, l. c., p. 286.